

XVIII. *Descriptions of new species of Cleridæ.* By  
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[Read August 1st, 1877.]

THE following notes and descriptions of new species of *Cleridæ* form a sequel to a paper published in "Cistula Entomologica" in 1876. Their publication has been delayed, owing to unusual difficulties in unravelling the synonymy and identifying the types of various authors. I have had, however, the advantage of consulting the rich collection of Mr. Fry, whose liberality in placing his collection in my hands for that purpose I most gratefully acknowledge. This collection, as is naturally to be expected, is especially rich in South American novelties, many of them collected by his own hand. I have also, during the present spring, visited M. Chevrolat and inspected many of his types. My acknowledgments are also due to Major Parry for similar facilities by which this contribution to the history of the *Cleridæ* has profited.

LIST OF NEW SPECIES.

Epiphloeus Chevrolati.	Lemidia concinna.
" pulcherrimus.	" bifurcata.
" velutinus.	" labiata.
" terzonatus.	" plumbea.
" capitatus.	Isolemidia, <i>nov. genus</i> .
" nitidus.	" pulchella.
Lemidia rufa.	" Batesi.
" obliquefasciata.	" apicalis.
" dia.	" subtilis.
" interrupta.	Hydnocera marginata.
" maculicollis.	" Guatemalæ.
" var.? apicalis.	" flavifemorata.
" clongata.	" pallipes.
" sub-ænea.	" rufithorax.
" filiformis.	" virescens.
" suturalis.	" olivacea.
" pilosa.	

## CLERIDÆ.

## Sub-family III. PHYLLOBÆNIDES.

## SYNOPSIS OF GENERA.

A. Palpi all hatchet-shaped .. .. .	<i>Phyllobænus.</i>
AA. Maxillary only do.	
<i>a.</i> Antennæ not hairy .. .. .	<i>Epiphlæus.</i>
<i>b.</i> Ditto hairy .. .. .	<i>Plocamocera.</i>

PHYLLOBÆNUS, Spinola.

Type, *P. dislocatus*, Say.

EPIPHLÆUS, Spinola.

Type, *E. duodecimmaculatus*, Klug.

*Epiphlæus Chevrolati*, n. sp.

Ferrugineus, capite thoraceque nigro-fuscis, elytris basi rufis, suturâ, apice, fasciisque duabus ad marginem attenuatis, albido-tomentosis, fusco irroratis. Antennis fuscis articulo basali testaceo.

Long. 3 lin.

Head and thorax pitchy-black, with greyish pile on the sides, the former very closely, the latter more sparsely punctured, elytra red at the base, with series of deep punctures for half their length, the remainder of the elytra is pitchy-black; bordered on the suture and towards the base, and with the apex and a central fascia whitish-grey, clothed with pile. Legs, basal joint of antennæ and underside red.

Allied to *balteatus*, Chev., but with the markings of the elytra more distinctly defined.

*Hab.*—Amazon. In my own collection, and Brit. Mus.—a fine series captured by Mr. Bates at Ega, who makes the following observation:—

“On trunks of felled trees, has a curious sidelong motion round the tree; found with small Coleoptera in the mouth, one with a *Copturus*, another with a *Scolytus*, and also a *Trypanæus*.”

*Epiphlæus pulcherrimus*, n. sp.

Capite ferrugineo, pronoto fusco, elytris nigro-violaceis, basi punctatis ferrugineis, maculâ pone medium testaceâ

subrotundatâ, fasciâ posthac, apice et suturâ griseo-sericeis micantibus antennarum basi, corpore subtus pedibusque testaceis, femoribus posticis supra fuscis.

Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ —4 lin.

Head rusty-red, coarsely punctured and slightly wrinkled; antennæ, with the basal, and sometimes the second joint red. Thorax shining fuscous or pitchy, sparingly punctured, pilose. Elytra (in the maturer of two examples before me) dark violet, rather coarsely punctured at the base, the punctures tending to form rows; a red spot near the base, unclothed; beyond the middle a pale spot nearly round, not reaching the suture but joined by the griseous pile with which it is covered, to the margin; a fascia and the apex of the same coloured downy pile. Legs and underside yellow, hind thighs infusate above at the knees.

*Hab.*—Ega, Amazon (Bates); coll. Fry.

*Epiphlæus velutinus*, n. sp.

Capite cum thoracis margine antico castaneo, pronoto et pectore fuscis; elytris basi pallide testaceis, inde usque ad medium nigro-fuscis, dimidio apicali cinereo-testaceis, fasciâ pone medium uncinatâ, ad suturam interruptâ, maculâque parvâ ante apicem nigro-fuscis; abdomine testaceo, pedibus flavis, tibiis externe, femoribus anticis et posticis magis minusve infuscatis.

Long. 3—4 lin.

Head with a fine raised line from the crown to the clypeus in front, and in this part longitudinally subrugose. Antennæ fuscous, basal joint yellow. Front of the thorax with a few rugæ and punctures. Elytra finely and subseriate punctate at the base, the apical half scarcely visibly punctured; but clothed with fine grey downy pile, the margin near apex with ashy pile.

*Hab.*—Ega and Pará (Bates); coll. Fry and Gorham.

*Obs.*—This species is recorded by Mr. Bates as having the habits referred to under *E. Chevrolati*.

*Epiphlæus terzonatus*, n. sp.

Rufo-testaceus, thoracis disco antice, pectore, elytrisque fasciis tribus, maculâ prope basin, et margine (humero excepto) nigro-piceis; pedibus pallidis, tibiis omnibus

externe, femoribus anticis et posticis, subtus, nigro-notatis. Antennis fuscis, articulo basali flavo.

Long. lin.  $3\frac{1}{4}$ — $3\frac{1}{2}$ .

*Hab.*—Ega (Bates); coll. Fry and Gorham.

Var. A. Thorace fusco, margine antico rufo, fasciâ secundâ latiore. Ega and village of S. Paulo, Amazon.

Var. B. Thorace toto fusco, antennis articulis primo et nono testaceis. Ega and S. Paulo, Amazon. Also from Mexico; coll. Gorham.

*Obs.*—A species agreeing with the type of my description stands in the Brit. Mus., named "*tomentosus*, Spin." His description, however, does not agree with the present insect, and is referred by Spinola himself to *variegatus*, Klug.

It is a variable species, and I should have been inclined to consider var. B. distinct had I only seen Mexican specimens. The coloration of the antennæ in this variety resembles that of *setulosus*, Thoms. An example in Mr. Fry's collection is intermediate between this and the type having the base of the antennæ with the ninth joint yellow and the disk only of the thorax dark.

*Epiphlæus capitatus*, n. sp.

Niger, subnitidus, capite pedibusque flavis his tibiis et tarsis anticis et intermediis femoribus anticis etiam subtus infuscatis; elytris striato-punctatis.

Long. vix 3 lin.

Allied to *sericeus*, Klug., but smaller and more parallel. The thorax is of the same colour as the elytra, which are leaden-black, without any violet tinge as in *sericeus*, the deep seriate punctuation of which will also distinguish this and the following from that species.

*Hab.*—Ega, Amazon (Bates); coll. Fry.

*Epiphlæus nitidus*, n. sp.

Testaceus, pectore, antennis, thoracis margine antico, elytris tibiis tarsisque quatuor primis nigro-fuscis; elytris parallelis, striato-punctatis, pube brunneo tenuiter vestitis.

Long.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

Rather smaller than the preceding, and easily distinguished by the yellow thorax and body.

*Hab.*—Ega and Pará (Bates); coll. Fry.

## PLOCAMOCERA, Spinola.

Type, *P. sericella*, Spin.

Some of the specimens found by Mr. Bates on the Amazon are fully twice as large as typical ones, being 3 lines long, but I can find no other specific difference.

Chev. refers *humeralis*, Sp., to *Plocamocera* with doubt; it is an *Epiphlæus*.

A specimen received from him as *Plocamocera militaris*, Chev., is *Epiphlæus sericeus*,<sup>\*</sup> Klug.

## IV. HYDNO CERIDES.

## SYNOPSIS OF GENERA.

- |      |  |    |    |    |   |
|------|--|----|----|----|---|
| A.   | Club of antennæ two-jointed                | .. | .. | .. | <i>Hydnocera</i> .  |
| AA.  | Club of antennæ three-jointed.             |    |    |    |   |
| a.   | Antennæ apparently eight-jointed           | .. | .. | .. | <i>Ellipotoma</i> .                                       |
| aa.  | Antennæ eleven-jointed; club distinct.     |    |    |    |   |
| b.   | Thorax constricted before and behind       |    |    | .. | <i>Isolemidia</i> .                                       |
| bb.  | Thorax little constricted in front         | .. |    |    | { <i>Lemidia</i> .<br><i>Emmepus</i> .<br><i>Theano</i> . |
| aaa. | Antennæ eleven-jointed; club not distinct. |    |    |    |   |
| c.   | Elytra entire                              | .. | .. | .. | { <i>Evenus</i> .<br><i>Allelidea</i> .                   |
| cc.  | Elytra abbreviated                         | .. | .. | .. | .. <i>Paupris</i> .                                       |

## EVENUS, Castelnau.

Type, *E. filiformis*, Cast.

## LEMIDIA, Spinola.

Type, *L. nitens*, Newman.

It is astonishing how species of Cleridæ not even referable to the Hydnocerides have been described as *Lemidiæ*, apparently from a resemblance in the form of the head.

All the *Lemidiæ* yet known are from Australia or Tasmania; and I see no reason to expect it will be found elsewhere, unless it be in New Zealand.

*Lemidia albofasciata*, Thoms. G. & H. Cat. p. 1748.

„ *cyanea*, Thoms. G. & H. loc. cit.

„ *dorsalis*, Thoms. G. & H. loc. cit.

I have not seen these, but they belong without doubt to *Callimerus*, Gorh., Cistula Ent. 1876, p. 64.

Thomson recites the generic formula for *Lemidia*, but points out the affinity with *C. dulcis*, Westw., in which the eyes are deeply cut out.

*Lemidia carissima*, Pascoe. Journ. of Ent. i. 48.

A specimen of this in my collection has the sutural angle of the elytra spined as in *biaculeata*, Westw. It is, I suspect, the male.

*Lemidia hilaris*, Newm. Zool. 1843, p. 119. [Clerus.]

It is impossible to understand why Mr. Westwood suppressed this name in favour of a new one of his own *corallipennis* (Proc. Zool. Soc. 1852, p. 47), unless it was that he conceived it clashed with *Tillus hilaris*, White, Cler. App. p. 48. In that case, it was *hilaris* (Westw.), White, that should sink, Newman's *hilaris* being six years older. The two insects belong to different genera (see ante, p. 62), the present insect being, according to the type in Major Parry's collection, a true *Lemidia*. It may be convenient to observe here, that the species described by White in the Museum Catalogue, 1849, must be referred to that author, though Mr. Westwood has appropriated the authorship of them in his later descriptions and plates (Proc. Zool. Soc. 1852). Also that, in the latter place, they are not referred to genera which had then been characterized, except in a very speculative and misleading manner.

Dr. Le Conte's prefatory remarks (Synopsis of the Cleridae, Ann. Lyc. of Nat. Hist., New York, 1849, v. 9—35) on the inconvenience of descriptions, without reference to the work of preceding authors, was surely prophetic. "Considering the rapidity with which unknown species—too likely in most cases to remain unknown—are named and diagnosed 'pour prendre date,' want of zeal is not to be numbered among the faults" of succeeding authors.

*Lemidia inanis*, Germ. = *Metabasis accinctus*, Newm.  
[Thanasimus], Cistula loc. cit., p. 75.



*Lemidia insolata*, Pascoc. Journ. of Ent. i. 48 = *Callimerus*, *id.* Cist. loc. cit., p. 67.

*Lemidia xanthozona*, Chev. Rev. et Mag. de Zool., 1874, p. 70 = *L. accinctus*, Newm., *Metabasis*, Gorh. (vide Chev. Mémoire, 1876, p. 7).

*Lemidia pulverosa*, Chev., and *L. semilutea*, Chev., loc. cit. These species from India are no doubt *Callimeri*, and not associable with *Hydnocerides*.

*Lemidia rufa*, n. sp.

Rufo-testacea, capite thoraceque vix nitidis elytris nigris subseriatim punctatis subrugosis, basi tenuiter, et fasciis duabus nec suturam nec marginem attingentibus (fere ut in *Lemidiâ nitente* dispositis), flavis, corpore supra pedibusque setosis.

Long.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

In form and pattern of the elytra allied to *L. nitens*, but smaller.

*Hab.*—South Australia.

A single specimen in Mr. Fry's collection.

*Lemidia obliquefasciata*, n. sp.

Nigra, nitida, thorace (disco infuscato), abdomine (apice excepto), pedibus anticis et intermediis, elytris lineâ parvâ basali, fasciâ medianâ, sat latâ, obliquâ, interdum etiam maculâ minutâ apicali croceis; elytris subrugose punctatis, punctorum seriebus juxta suturam paululum substriatis.

Long.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

Smaller and narrower than *festiva*, Westw. (Hope), from which the chief points of difference are that the fascia is narrower and obliquely directed from the margin towards the apex, the apical spot is usually quite wanting, the disk of the thorax has a dark spot; in the more brightly-coloured examples the front and middle legs are entirely yellow, in darker ones all the femora are infuscate.

*Hab.*—N. W. Australia, Freemantle; coll. Fry and Gorham.

*Lemidia dia*, n. sp.

Rufo-testacea, subnitida, parce pubescens pectore elytrisque nigris, his basi anguste, fasciâ medianâ, apiceque læte aurantiacis, femoribus posticis in medio, tibiæ apice et tarsis infuscatis.

Long.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  lin.

Head and thorax red, with a few setæ; of the same width, and equal to that of the elytra at their base; the latter widened to near the apex, with series of large, irregularly-shaped punctures not very closely packed and ceasing before the apex. Their base is entirely red, this colour extending to the humerus and a little way down the margin; the central fascia is entire, and wider at the suture, the marginal plica being nevertheless black. Apex rather widely red. A beautiful and very distinct little species.

*Hab.*—W. Australia (De Boulay).

A single specimen; coll. Fry.

*Lemidia interrupta*, n. sp.

Nigra, subnitida, parce subpubescens, capitis fronte, antennis, palpis, thorace, elytrorum basi, limbo usque ad medium tenuiter, macula in medio marginis triangulari, apiceque sanguineis; pedibus anticis rufis, intermediis et posticis nigris, illis genubus rufo-piceis.

Long.  $2-2\frac{1}{8}$  lin.

A very distinct species, rather shorter and wider than the preceding, the elytra are closely punctured in series terminating before the apex, the extent of the red markings varies a little in the two examples I have seen; the marginal plica is red below the shoulder and near the apex; the middle fuscia being represented by a triangular spot on the margin with the apex towards the suture.

*Hab.*—W. Australia (De Boulay), Freemantle; coll. Fry and Gorham.

*Lemidia maculicollis*, n. sp.

Rufo-testacea, corpore subtus nigro, prothorace punctis quatuor nigris, duobus discoidalibus, duobus juxta marginem posticam; elytris crebre punctato-striatis, pube brevi,



setisque nonnullis vestitis, basi late, maculâ apicali indistincte rufis, fasciâ medianâ lunuliforme cum hac conjunctâ interdum etiam ornatâ; femoribus basi (posticis fere totis) fuscis.

Long.  $2\frac{1}{4}$ — $2\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

Parallel, somewhat elongate, apparently variable from the two specimens before me. Thorax with two spots below the anterior constriction, and in one example (the type), with two others near the base; elytra in the type with the base broadly red, the remainder, with the exception of an ill-defined spot near the apex, of a dusky leaden hue, *the extreme apical margin white*. In the second example the humerus is tipped with black, the entire margin, apex, and a lunulate fascia, with the suture between it and the subapical spot red.

*Hab.*—Australia, Moreton Bay; coll. Fry.

*Var.*—*Apicalis*.

Præcedenti simillima, prothorace immaculato, elytris maculâ marginali post medium albidâ signatis.

Long. fere 3 lin.

*Hab.*—Moreton Bay; coll. Fry.

Possibly a distinct species, but I think only a variety of *maculicollis* being most nearly allied to the typical form; the femora are all black in their middle; the abdomen has three or four segments more or less rufous.

*Lemidia elongata*, n. sp.

Elongata subparallela, nigra, subnitida, ore, antennis, palpis, femorum basi, tibiis, tarsisque testaceis (abdomen deest); elytris nigro-piceis, crebre subseriatim punctatis, fasciâ abbreviatâ post medium paulo distinctâ ferrugineâ.

Long. 3 lin.

Head with the eyes very prominent, as wide as the elytra, finely granulated; crown with very obsolete impressions. Thorax longer than wide, sides very much widened, and rounded, impressed; disk, uneven, impressed before and behind. Elytra elongate, a narrow yellow line on their base from the shoulder to near the scutellum. The punctuation is serial, nevertheless becoming irregular both externally, and near the base; punctures often confluent.

*Hab.*—S. Australia; coll. Fry.

*Obs.*—The species in this section resemble *Hydnocera* more than their congeners do; they may easily be recognized by their three-jointed club of the antennæ.

*Lemidia sub-ænea*, n. sp.

Elongata subparallela, ænea vel nigro-violacea subnitida, fronte antennis palpis pedibusque pallide flavis.

Long.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lin.

Head with the eyes very prominent, as wide as elytra; owing to their size the crown appears somewhat depressed. Thorax uneven, finely but obsoletely punctured, the sides widened and rounded, but not so suddenly as in the preceding. Elytra very finely and closely punctured, not serially, clothed with a fine, short pubescence; underside of the same colour as above.

*Hab.*—New South Wales, Fry; Tasmania, in my own collection (e Mus. Saunders).

*Obs.*—Though the two specimens differ in colour, that from Australia being brassy-green, that from Tasmania black with a violet tinge; they agree so precisely in details I have no doubt they are one species.

*Eumede æraria*, Pascoe, Ann. and Mag. N. H. xvii. Jan. 1876. The distinction Mr. Pascoe gives for separating his type from *Lemidia* is not very satisfactory. The eye in *Lemidia* is not really entire, a small sinus close to the base of the antennæ being distinctly visible in most species; and there is nothing in the geographical habitat to preclude the supposition that his species belongs to the present section of *Lemidia*. Concerning the eye, vide Lac. Genera des Col. IV. 470.

*Lemidia filiformis*, n. sp.

Præcedenti affinis sed magis linearis; elongata, parallela, æneo-cuprea, subpubescens, fronte, antennis, palpis, pedibusque, rufis; thoracis disco subrugoso, elytris crebre irregulariter punctatis.

Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Head, crown thickly punctured, face red. Thorax with the sides widened in the middle and rounded, but not so strongly as in *sub-ænea*; about half as wide again as long. Elytra scarcely as wide as the eyes, very parallel and elongate; thickly and evenly punctured, with grey

depressed pubescence, and erect hairs; humerus a little prominent. Legs, antennæ and mouth entirely ferrugineous red.

*Hab.*—W. Australia (De Boulay); coll. Fry. Unique.

*Lemidia suturalis*, n. sp.

Elongata nigro-picea, nitida, parce pubescens, fronte, antennis, palpis, pedibus anticis et intermediis ferrugineis, suturâ, fasciâque medianâ extus abbreviatâ, elytrorum basi, limbo ad basin et apicem tenuissime testaceis.

Long. 2—2 $\frac{1}{4}$  lin.

Head, excepting the crown, red. Eyes moderately prominent. Elytra widened a little from the base, punctate-striate, punctures detached and deep, suture rather widely, and a fascia a little beyond the middle, which is abbreviated to half the width of the elytra, testaceous; base and margin very narrowly yellow, except in the middle, hind legs black, excepting the extreme tip of femora and middle of tibiæ.

*Hab.*—W. Australia (De Boulay); coll. Fry.

*Lemidia pilosa*, n. sp.

Cuprea, dense cinereo-pubescens, obsolete crebre punctata, fronte, antennis, palpis, pedibusque pallide testaceis.

Long. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Head with the eyes moderately prominent. Thorax sub-quadrate, sides angularly widened in the middle. Elytra at base about equal in width to the eyes, widened to extremity, their apical margin paler; the upper side is of a delicate dove colour, with a violet tinge, densely clothed with depressed shining ashy pile.

*Hab.*—Australia (Freemantle); coll. Gorham.

Easily distinguished from any of its congeners known to me, by the thick pile; the eyes are minutely cut out, and the antennæ clubbed just as in typical *Lemidiæ*.

*Lemidia concinna*, n. sp.

Nigra, nitida, glabra; fronte, antennis, palpis, femoribus basi testaceis; elytris basi, fasciâque medianâ, a suturâ interruptâ albis, apice piceo-marginato.

Long. vix 2 lin.

Head, with the face and mouth organs, testaceous. Antennæ, club four-jointed, stout. Thorax with the sides

rounded, lobate, a deeply-impressed constriction in front and before the basal margin; surface exhibiting setæ but not punctures. Elytra shining, uneven from shewing traces of very obsolete punctures. The basal white margin is wider near the scutellum, and the fascia is curved with its convex side towards the base, and is *raised and quite glabrous*.

*Hab.*—Australia, New South Wales; coll. Fry.

*Obs.*—The smallest *Lemidia* yet known to me, and very distinct by its shining black colour and white markings. It reminds one of certain small species of *Dromius*.

*Lemidia bifurcata*, n. sp.

Supra flavo-testacea, subtus nigra, capite toto cum antennis et palpis flavo; thoracis lateribus, scutello, elytrorum lateribus (maculis duabus vel uncibus, suturam non attingentibus annexis), nigris; elytris seriatim punctatis, pedibus pallidis.

Long. 2 lin.

Apparently nearly allied to *pectoralis*, White (to which I refer a species in Mr. Fry's collection from S. Australia), and from which it differs in the sides of the thorax being black. The elytra are very little wider behind than at their base, margined with black, and with two triangular spots pointing obliquely towards the suture and apex, united with the margin, of the same colour. The abdomen is quite black.

*Hab.*—W. Australia (De Boulay); coll. Fry.

*Lemidia labiata*, n. sp.

Nigra, nitida, fronte, antennis, palpis, pedibus, elytris vittâ juxta suturam, maculâque apicali flavis.

Long.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

Var. Brunnea, supra testacea thoracis disco, humero, elytrisque disco guttis duabus indeterminate fuscis.

Long.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  lin.

Head with the eyes not very prominent, crown black, impunctate, shining. Thorax in the type black, constricted before and behind, sides rounded, narrowed behind. Elytra with distinct and deep punctures, which are thicker at the sides, with a vitta from the base to about two-thirds their length, indented on its outer margin, and a

small apical spot yellow, with a rosy tint. Legs entirely yellow.

The variety is larger, thorax with the disk only infuscate, the elytra nearly entirely pale, the punctuation not so distinct, and is probably not so matured an individual.

*Hab.*—Australia, Freemantle; coll. Gorham.

*Lemidia plumbea*, n. sp.

Elongata, subcylindrica, nigro-plumbea, fronte, palpis labialibus, femorum basi, tibiis, tarsisque rufis, elytris subnitidis, confuse crebre punctatis.

Long.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

Leaden-black, elongate, thickly clothed with grey pile, thorax and head with erect setæ, antennæ and maxillary palpi fuscous, front of the head, labial palpi, base of the femora, tibiæ, and tarsi red, the apex of the hind tibiæ and their tarsi being pitchy. Sides of the thorax moderately rounded and narrowed behind, the constricted lines hardly apparent; disk irregularly punctured, the width equal to the head, length half as much more. Elytra thickly and irregularly punctured, widened behind, moderately convex. Underside black.

*Hab.*—S. Australia; coll. Fry.

*Obs.*—Though abnormally convex, and more pubescent than usual in this genus, and larger than any other known to me, there are no differences which would warrant its generic separation. The palpi, antennæ and tarsi are perfectly agreeable to those of *L. nitens*, and it is not very dissimilar to the species of the *subænea* and *pilosa* group.

ISOLEMIDIA, genus novum.

Type, *I. pulchella*.

*Hab.*—Americam australem, Amazoniâ.

Caput prothorace latiore, oculis magnis prominentibus, minute excavatis; antennis quasi *Lemidiæ*, clavâ triarticulatâ; palpis maxillaribus apice truncato, subfiliformibus, labialibus securiformi.

Pronotum subcylindricum, antice et postice constrictum, lateribus medio lobato-dilatatis.

Elytra, apice truncato (*pulchellæ*) vel integro.

Tarsis quinque-articulatis, articulo basali obsoleto, secundo articulum primum obtegente.

The present genus is very close to *Lemidia*, and those who think a genus so restricted in geographical range, as that appears to be in the Eastern hemisphere, can reappear in a longitude and latitude where conditions of life are so very different, will probably see no good reason for its separation. Yet so many insects have been referred to *Lemidia* which have no connection with it generically, that I am disinclined to add to the number even where the characters are very similar, from so improbable a habitat.

There is, moreover, a very different facies in the beautiful little Clerids, which I connect under a name designed to express their parallelism to the Australian type. The only specimens I have seen are in Mr. Fry's collection, and were collected by Mr. Bates, with the exception of one, *I. subtilis*, discovered by Mr. Fry at Rio, which is, however, doubtfully associated with them. The most obvious differences between these insects and *Lemidia* (apart from their very singular coloration) are the comparative largeness of the eyes, the more cylindrical and more deeply-constricted prothorax, the much less obvious and more atrophied basal joint of the tarsi, and, it I am not deceived, the truncate apex of the maxillary palpi.

*Isolemidia pulchella*, n. sp.

Elongata, sub-parallel, ferruginea, nitida, capite et prosterno fusco-piceis, elytris nigris, obsolete punctato striatis, apice rotundato-truncatis; basi, regione scutellari, maculâ juxta suturam et basin, fasciâque subapicali læte viridibus, lucidis; antennis (apice excepto) tibiisque viridibus, corpore supra et infra, pedibusque setis nonnullis vestitis.

Long.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lin.

Head wider than thorax; eyes large, very prominent, finely faceted, front hollowed between them; epistoma with an obscure red spot; mouth pitchy, maxillary palpi red, labial red, with the hatchet-shaped terminal joint greenish. Thorax longer than wide, a well-defined constricted line in front, and equally constricted but not so sharply behind, sides widened, rounded. Elytra shining black, the entire base narrowly, the space round the scutellum (which is black) a spot posterior to this, and a fascia about a third from the apex, of a beautiful light emerald green; the fascia externally shades into blue.



Legs red. Tibiæ greenish. Antennæ green, with the two apical joints brown.

*Hab.*—Ega, Amazon; “found clinging to slender dead twigs” (H. Bates); coll. Fry.

*Isolemidia Batesi*.

Elongata, elytris oblongis, nigra, nitida, elytris punctato-striatis maculâ minutâ scutellari, fasciâque latâ extus abbreviatâ læte viridi-cæruleis, apice ferrugineo, palpis pedibusque obscure olivaceis, antennis, femoribus, et tibiis posticis fuscis.

Long.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

Head with the eyes much wider than the thorax (which is not so much widened at the sides as in the preceding species), front impressed but not much excavated. Thorax half as long again as wide, constricted before and behind (as in *pulchella*). Elytra at the base, of the width of the head, widened considerably to near the apex, which is rounded, more convex and shorter than *pulchella*; punctures and striæ obsolete, but the former distinct as black dots on the blue-green fascia, which takes the form of a transverse square spot, and is much larger in one of the two specimens than in the other, apex ferrugineous red (in the smaller specimen only narrowly so). Legs olivaceous, middle femora, posterior femora and tibiæ black.

*Hab.*—Amazon, village of S. Paulo (Bates); coll. Fry.

*Isolemidia apicalis*, n. sp.

Elongata, elytris oblongis, rufo-picea, nitida, occipite, thoracis linea dorsali et lateribus, femoribus posticis medio, elytris (apice excepto) et corpore toto subtns nigro-piceis; pedibus anticis fere totis, tibiis tarsisque posticis viridibus.

Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Allied to the preceding, but of a more or less dilute pitchy-red. Form very nearly the same as in *Batesi*, puncturing of the elytra very obsolete; the latter are pitchy-black, with a very small, ill-defined, yellowish-green spot on the base near scutellum, the apex broadly pitchy-red.

*Hab.*—Ega, Amazon (Bates); coll. Fry.

*Isolemidia? subtilis*, n. sp.

Filiformis, nigro-picea, nitida, capitis fronte, antennis,

palpis, pedibus, elytrorum basi, margineque toto, et fasciâ medianâ flavis.

Long. 2 lin.

Head wider than thorax, equal to the elytra at their base, the crown pitchy, but the yellow of the front extends around the eyes. Thorax elongate, equally constricted before and behind, sides moderately widened and rounded. Elytra widened a very little to the apex, scarcely showing any trace of punctures or striæ: pitchy with their base, a middle fascia, and the apex yellow, the margin narrowly of the same colour.

*Hab.*—Rio Janeiro; captured by Mr. Fry.

*Obs.*—A delicately-formed insect reminding one of certain *Hydnocera*, e.g. *H. virescens*, described hereafter; nevertheless the antennæ, though very gradually thickened, have a three-jointed club.

#### HYDROCERA, Newman.

Type, *H. pallipennis*, Say.

*Hydnocera bella*, Westw. G. & H. Cat. p. 1749. This is a *Lemidia* with very little doubt.

*Hydnocera scabripennis*, Gemm. G. & H. Cat. p. 1749. Cannot remain here; *Hydnocera* is essentially an American genus.

#### *Hydnocera marginata*, n. sp.

Pallide testacea elytrorum margine, suturâ pedibus externe, antennarum clavâ, scutello, abdomineque piceis, elytris postice angustatis, abbreviatis, valde punctatis, limbo externo juxta apicem minute serratis, apice recte truncato.

Long. 3 lin.

Head wide, crown smooth, shining, ferruginous; mandibles a little darker, mouth and palpi clear yellow-red; antennæ with the club, i. e. the last two joints, pitchy. Thorax red, the lateral margin alone pitchy in front, narrowed behind, sides widened just behind anterior constriction, disk uneven, shining. Elytra pale yellow, coarsely and irregularly punctured, the entire margin, apex, and suture narrowly pitchy, but not the base; humerus and scutellum pitchy; the elytra in this and the following species are very flat, their sides straight, contracted from the base to the apex, which is cut off nearly

straight. Legs pale, femora more or less margined and clouded with pitchy; tibiæ darker at their base, and partly margined.

*Hab.*—Aceytuna, Guatemala (O. Salvin); at an elevation of 5,100 feet.

*Hydnocera Guatemalæ*, n. sp.

Nigro-picea, nitida, ore, antennis, palpis, pedibusque flavis; elytris pallidis, suturâ antice, maculâ medianâ triangulari communi, humero, et apice piceis; thoracis marginè antico et postico tenuissime albido-flavis.

Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Head wide, crown shining, clothed with short depressed hairs; mouth and antennæ entirely pale. Thorax shining, irregularly punctured, widened below anterior constriction, narrowed behind, the front and hind margins pale testaceous. Elytra coarsely punctured, shining pale whitish-yellow; the humerus, a triangular spot on the suture (its angles scarcely reaching the margin), and an apical spot (round internally) with the suture itself in front black or pitchy; apex truncate, sutural and marginal angles serrate, legs entirely pale, body pitchy black.

*Hab.*—Guatemala (Salvin), alt. 5,000 feet.

*Obs.*—Allied to *H. pallipennis*, Say (*serrata*, Newm.), distinguished by the larger size, thorax with pale margins, coarser punctuation and form of markings.

*Hydnocera flavifemorata*, n. sp.

Nigro-cyanea, nitida, distincte punctulata; elytris nigropiceis, maculâ basali fasciaque medianâ suturâ interruptâ albidis; pedibus nigro-piceis, femorum basi pallidis, ore cum antennarum basi testaceis.

Long. 3 lin.

Allied to *cincta*, Spin.; distinguished by the pale spot on base of elytra, larger size, and blue tint of head and thorax.

*Hab.*—Amazon (Bates); coll. Fry.

*Hydnocera pallipes*, n. sp.

Nigro-cyanea, nitida, capite thoraceque minute punctatis; elytris basi, maculâ medianâ pedibus (tibiis posticis nigris) testaceis.

Long. 3 lin.

Closely allied to preceding species, but with the legs

almost wholly pale, the four posterior tibiæ alone being dark at their base. The elytra have a bluish tint and are distinctly and evenly punctured; the shoulders and base broadly rusty-red, a central fascia red reaching the margin but interrupted by the suture; apex scarcely serrate; their whole surface clothed with yellow down.

*Hab.*—Amazon (Bates); coll. Fry.

*Hydnocera rufithorax*, n. sp.

Ferruginea, nitida, elytris (basi excepto, fasciâque medianâ albidâ interruptâ), femorum medio, tibiis, abdomineque nigro-piceis.

Long. 2 lin.

Allied to the preceding; the red head and thorax and smaller size will easily distinguish it.

*Hab.*—Amazon (Bates); coll. Fry.

*Hydnocera virescens*, n. sp.

Elongata, ferruginea, thorace, pedibus, elytrisque subvirescentibus; elytris apicem versus ampliatis obsolete striatis, impunctatis, nitidis, medio subfasciatis.

Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

This species and the one following resemble in form those of the genus *Isolemidia*, but the structure of the antennæ is that of typical *Hydnocera*. Eyes wide, prominent; thorax constricted equally before and behind, sides lobed. Elytra of the width of the head at the base, widened evenly and gradually to near the apex.

Legs clear, sea-green; antennæ greenish-yellow at the base.

*Hab.*—Rio Janeiro (Fry); Parana, coll. Gorham.

*Hydnocera olivacea*, n. sp.

Picea vel rufo-picea, nitida; elytris pedibusque viridi-olivaceis, illis maculâ parvâ basali, fasciâque obliquâ, nec suturam nec marginem attingente carmineo-rufis.

Long.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

Head and underside dark pitchy-brown; thorax pitchy-red, disk with a double costa, subtuberculate, elongate, sides lobed; elytra shining, impunctate olive-green, with a round basal spot, and a fascia obliquely directed from near the margin to the suture pinkish-red.

Legs green.

*Hab.*—Parana; coll. Gorham.

*Obs.* A species reminding one of certain *Epiclides* of Chevrolat's section *Dereutes*.

Var. ? Olivacea, thorace subrufa, elytris basi juxta suturam, fasciaque obliquâ albidis.

*Hab.*—Parana; coll. Gorham.

EMMEPUS, Motschulsky.

Type, *E. arundinis*, Mots.

ELLIPOTOMA, Spinola.

Type, *E. tenuiformis*, Spin.

The antennæ, as Spinola observes, have but eight joints really distinct, and it appears probable to me that he was probably deceived as to the subdivisions of the fifth apparent joint, and that the genus ought to be characterized as having eight apparent, but really eleven, joints to the antennæ. The tarsi are probably also defectively described, but I have not seen the species in any collection.

ALLELIDEA, Waterhouse.

Type, *A. ctenostomoides*, Wat.

The elytra are serrate at the apex.

THEANO, Castelnau.

Type, *T. pusilla*, Cast.

The very small size,—half a line,—should cause this Columbian genus to be recognized. I have not seen it.

PAUPRIS, Sharp (Ent. Mag. 1877, p. 271).

Type, *P. aptera*, Sharp.

The *tout ensemble* of characters of this anomalous genus bring it, as I think, more into harmony with the Hydno-cerides than with *Opilo* and its allies. The coarse granulation of the eyes is only of secondary importance; whereas the shortening of the elytra and strong difference in the palpi has its correlative here.